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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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The next release is April 11, 2003

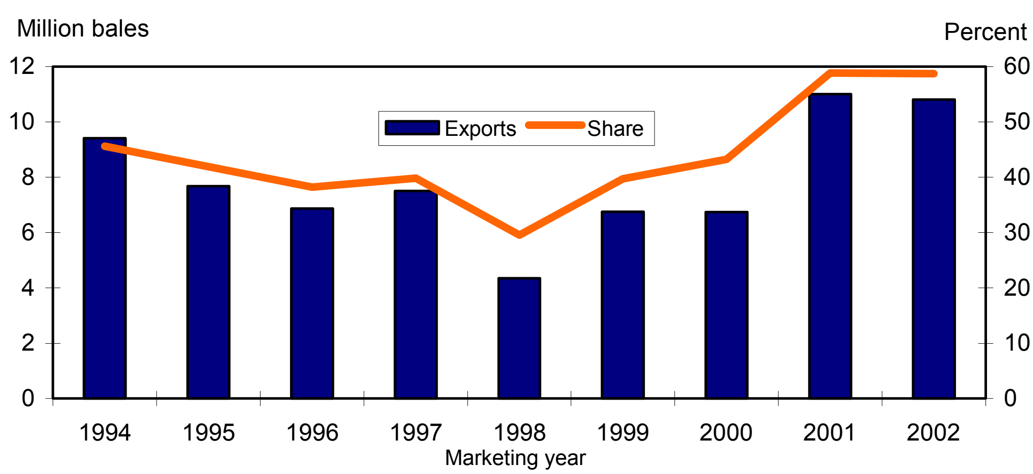
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

U.S. Cotton Export Share of Total Demand Remains High

The latest United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2002/03 projects U.S. cotton exports at 10.8 million bales, slightly below 2001/02 and the second highest since 1926/27. As U.S. mill use has fallen during the last several seasons, the export share of total U.S. demand has risen. In 2001/02, however, this share jumped significantly as surplus U.S. supplies—aided by a record cotton crop—provided the foundation for the largest exports in 75 years. In 2002/03, the export share is expected to remain near 60 percent, compared with the late-1990's average of less than 40 percent.

Contributing to the sustained U.S. cotton export forecast is a record foreign consumption estimate of nearly 89.5 million bales. And with foreign cotton production reduced over 7 million bales this season, foreign import needs have risen to their highest since 1994/95. As a result, foreign ending stocks are estimated at only 31.4 million bales, 20 percent below 2001/02 and also the lowest since the 1994 season.

Figure 1
U.S. cotton exports and share of total demand



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Cotton Supply and Demand Overview

The 2002/03 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at 17.1 million bales (upland—16.5 million and extra-long staple—649,000 bales), compared with a record 20.3 million in 2001/02. The USDA will release final production estimates on May 12th. Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 7.4 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply totals 24.6 million bales, 6.5 percent below last season.

Likewise, 2002/03 total demand for U.S. cotton is unchanged in March and is expected to reach 18.4 million bales, 2 percent less than a year ago. The U.S. cotton export forecast is maintained at 10.8 million bales this month, as strong sales and shipments are expected to continue throughout the remainder of the season. In addition to U.S. exportable supplies at competitive prices, declining foreign stocks and a 3-percent increase in foreign cotton consumption are expected to keep U.S. shipments near those in 2001/02.

U.S. mill use remains estimated at 7.6 million bales this season—100,000 bales below 2001/02—as the dramatic reductions seen over the last several seasons have not materialized this season. Cotton mill use this season for August-January totaled 3.75 million bales, similar to the comparable period a year ago when consumption equaled 3.77 million. However, consumer demand for cotton products continues to be increasingly satisfied by imported textiles and apparel which keeps persistent pressure on the domestic mill industry.

Based on this supply and demand outlook, U.S. cotton ending stocks for the current season remain forecast at 6.2 million bales, more than 1 million bales under last season. Consequently, the 2002/03 stocks-to-use ratio is expected to decline 6 percentage points to 33.7 percent, the lowest in 3 years.

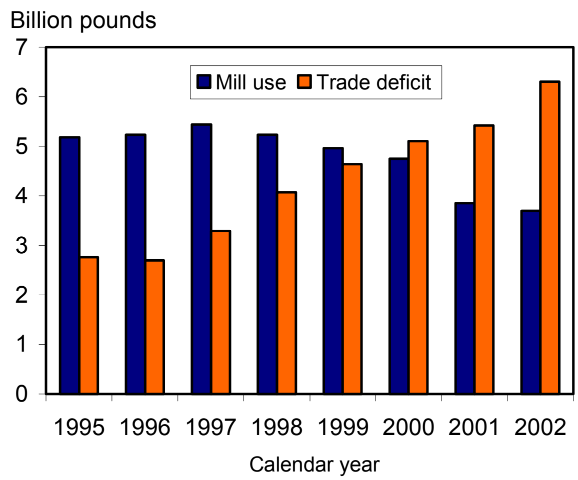
Textile Trade Deficit Widens in 2002

U.S. textile imports totaled 1.2 billion pounds (raw-fiber equivalent) last December, 3 percent below November but 32 percent above a year earlier. Imports of cotton, wool, and manmade textiles were lower than November. Imports of all major end-use categories—except floor coverings—declined in December compared with a month earlier. Apparel imports, at 773 million pounds, were 5 percent below November.

December textile exports also declined from a month earlier, totaling 315 million pounds. Exports were 5 percent below a month earlier and slightly above a year ago. Total exports declined in each major end-use category and for all fiber types. Cotton textile exports declined to 145 million pounds, 25 percent below a month earlier and the lowest monthly shipments during 2002.

Total 2002 textile imports reached 15.2 billion pounds, 1.6 billion pounds (12 percent) above 2001. However, textile exports totaled 4.8 billion pounds, a reduction of 96 million pounds (2 percent) from a year ago. As a result, the total trade deficit reached 10.4 billion pounds, compared with 8.7 billion in 2001 and 8.3 billion in 2000. Cotton accounted for 61 percent (6.3 billion pounds) of the deficit. Thirty-one percent of the deficit was attributed to manmade fibers, while 3 percent came from wool textiles. The remaining 5 percent came from silk and linen textiles, with the latter accounting for 4 percent.

Figure 2
U.S. cotton mill use and textile trade deficit



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

International Outlook

Increased Foreign Production and Consumption Drive 2002/03 Estimates Up

Largely due to revised Chinese Government statistics, USDA's estimates for foreign 2002/03 production and consumption are higher this month. With virtually no change in the U.S. balance sheet, world changes were driven almost entirely by these foreign revisions. Foreign 2002/03 production is estimated 345,000 bales higher than it was in February, at 70.8 million bales. Foreign 2002/03 consumption is estimated 300,000 bales higher than it was in February, at 89.5 million bales. However, 2002/03 foreign imports are estimated 145,000 bales lower this month, at 29.5 million bales. Foreign beginning stocks are estimated slightly lower (down 160,000 bales from February). With foreign 2002/03 exports about the same as a month earlier, foreign 2002/03 ending stocks are estimated 300,000 bales lower than in February, at 31.4 million bales.

The largest revision for any variable this month is in China's 2002/03 production, which is 600,000 bales higher, at 22.6 million bales. At the end of February, China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released a long-awaited update to its November 2002 estimate of China's cotton output, raising it from 22 million bales to 22.6 million bales. NBS also confirmed that area planted to cotton in China in 2002/03 was 4.2 million hectares, the same as USDA's previous estimate. With higher estimated output, China's 2002/03 yield is estimated 6 percent above the year before, and its fourth consecutive record-high.

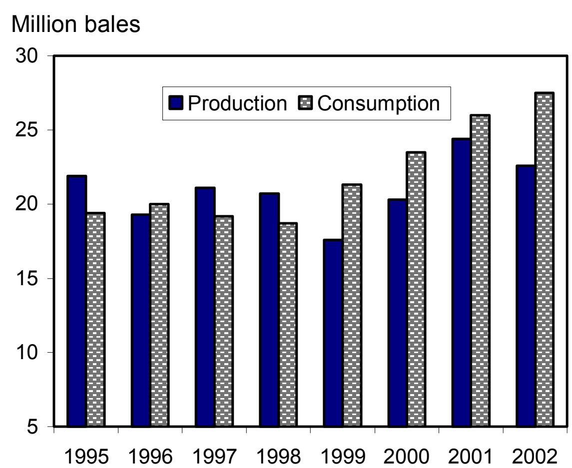
While favorable harvest weather may have been a factor, the spread of genetically-modified (GM) cotton in China is probably even more important. The International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) in January 2003 published an estimate that 2.1 million hectares of GM cotton had been planted in China, 600,000 hectares more than USDA's attache has estimated was planted in 2001/02. GM cotton has higher yields than conventional cotton in China, as it typically does in developing countries, and the spread of GM cotton to about half of China's planted area has undoubtedly played a part in its steadily rising yields.

Pakistan's 2002/03 crop is estimated 200,000 bales lower than in February, at 7.8 million bales. The volume of cotton arriving at Pakistan's gins has long been expected to slow more than normal as the season wound down, but not to the extent actually realized during February. Pakistan's 2002/03 yields are now only expected to be 11 percent above the average of the preceding 5 years rather than the 14 percent previously forecast.

Zimbabwe's crop is also forecast lower than it was a month earlier, as recent industry reports led to a reappraisal of how Zimbabwe's cotton sector has responded to domestic land policies and its macro-economic policy. Zimbabwe's 2002/03 area is estimated 10 percent lower than it was in February, and production is estimated 125,000 bales lower, at 375,000 bales.

China's 2002/03 consumption is the second largest month-to-month revision for any variable in USDA's world cotton balance sheet. China's NBS issued a revised estimate of calendar year 2002 yarn production at the end of February, and the upward revision implies that USDA's previous estimate of China's 2002/03 cotton consumption was too low. Use is forecast 500,000 bales higher than it was in February, at 27.5 million bales. This assumes that the rate of growth in China's yarn production will continue to slow in calendar year 2003, as it did in 2002.

Figure 3
China's cotton production and consumption



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Highlight

U.S. Domestic Cotton Consumption Expands in 2002

U.S. domestic cotton consumption (mill use plus net textile trade) in calendar year 2002 returned to its upward trend that was temporarily interrupted by the recession of 2001 when consumer demand for textile and apparel products diminished. The increase this past year resulted from the continued expansion of imported cotton products, as U.S. cotton fiber mill use declined once again. In stark contrast, however, the U.S. spinning industry managed to increase its use of manmade fibers in 2002, a feat not duplicated by any natural fiber.

U.S. domestic consumption of cotton reached a record 10.0 billion pounds in 2002, 8 percent above 2001. On the one hand—despite this increase—cotton's share of domestic consumption of all fibers declined in 2002 to about 40.5 percent, or slightly below the previous 5-year average. On the other hand, the U.S. spinning industry accounted for only 3.7 billion pounds or 37 percent of this total.

While U.S. mill use has declined for five consecutive seasons, net imports of textiles and apparel have risen. In 2002, net imports of cotton products were nearly double the level of 1997, resulting in a complete reversal of the share that U.S. mills and net imports contribute to total domestic cotton consumption.

U.S. Per Capita Estimates Revised

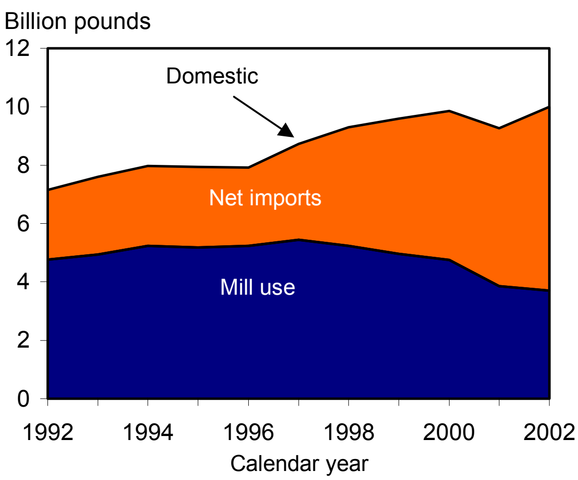
While year-to-year changes in total cotton mill use and textile trade are very important, perhaps just as valuable is this same data on a per capita basis.

The Census Bureau provides estimates of the U.S. population for each month of the year based on the most recent Census enumeration. Recently, these estimates were revised upward as a result of the 2000 Census, altering the population figures back to 1990. Consequently, these adjustments have modified per capita estimates as well.

U.S. domestic cotton consumption on a per capita basis was reduced only marginally in the early 1990s, but larger adjustments occurred in the more recent years as population had expanded more than previously estimated. In 2000, for example, cotton consumption on a per capita basis peaked at a revised 34.9 pounds, nearly a pound lower than previously projected; a similar adjustment occurred in 2001.

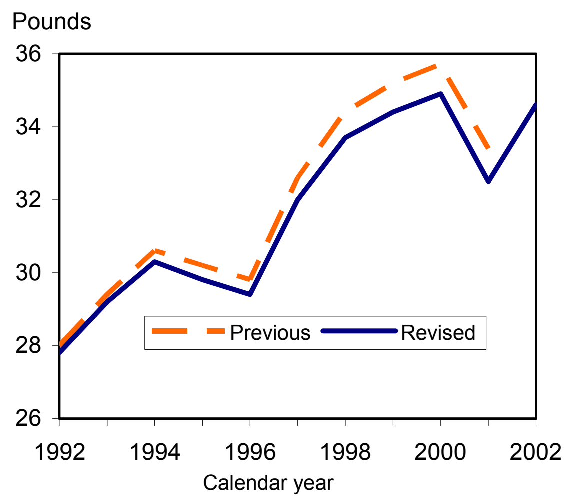
Based on the latest data, 2002 U.S. per capita domestic cotton consumption rose nearly 2 pounds from the year before to 34.6 pounds, close to the revised 2000 estimate. Similar adjustments can be seen in per capita mill use figures. However, U.S. per capita cotton mill use has fallen 7 pounds in the last 5 years to just under 13 pounds.

Figure 4
U.S. domestic consumption of cotton



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

Figure 5
U.S. per capita domestic cotton consumption



Source: USDA.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from ***Cotton and Wool Outlook*** are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/Data/data.htm. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Reports from the Economic Research Service

The 2002 Farm Bill: Provisions and Economic Implications, a side-by-side comparison of the new farm bill with 1996-2001 farm legislation, is available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FarmBill/.

U.S. Cotton and the Appreciation of the Dollar, http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/april2002/ao290c.pdf explains how the strong U.S. dollar has exacerbated the difficulties facing the U.S. cotton and textile industries, and examines some of the sources of the U.S. dollar's fluctuation.

The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing: Impact on U.S. Cotton, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/textilesandclothings.pdf, focuses on the new global trade rules that World Trade Organization members agreed to follow beginning in 2005, and the potential impacts on textile, apparel, and cotton production in the United States and around the world.

Related Websites

Cotton Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/
WASDE, http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/

Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2001/02	2002/03 Jan.	2002/03 Feb.	2002/03 Mar.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	15.499	13.719	13.719	13.719
Harvested	13.560	12.171	12.171	12.171
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	694	651	651	651
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	5.880	7.098	7.098	7.098
Production	19.603	16.496	16.496	16.496
Total supply 1/	25.488	23.604	23.599	23.599
Mill use	7.617	7.395	7.490	7.490
Exports	10.603	10.275	10.275	10.250
Total use	18.220	17.670	17.765	17.740
Ending stocks 2/	7.098	5.948	5.843	5.858
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	39.0	33.7	32.9	33.0
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	270	244	244	244
Harvested	268	242	242	242
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,254	1,286	1,286	1,286
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	121	328	328	328
Production	700	649	649	649
Total supply 1/	837	992	1,002	1,012
Mill use	104	105	110	110
Exports	397	525	525	550
Total use	501	630	635	660
Ending stocks 2/	328	352	357	342
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	65.5	55.9	56.3	51.8

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2001/02	2002/03 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		Million 480-lb bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	42.44	46.63	46.62	46.46
Foreign	36.44	39.20	39.19	39.03
Production				
World	98.35	87.40	87.64	87.99
Foreign	78.05	70.26	70.50	70.84
Imports				
World	29.29	29.85	29.70	29.56
Foreign	29.27	29.82	29.66	29.52
Use:				
Mill use				
World	94.53	96.45	96.77	97.07
Foreign	86.81	88.95	89.17	89.47
Exports				
World	29.04	29.57	29.34	29.31
Foreign	18.04	18.77	18.54	18.51
Ending stocks				
World	46.46	37.92	37.85	37.56
Foreign	39.03	31.62	31.65	31.36
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	49.1	39.3	39.1	38.7
Foreign	45.0	35.5	35.5	35.1

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2003 Jan.	2002 Jan.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	5,834	3,410	924	938
Imports since August 1	17.4	24.5	NA	2.9
Stocks, beginning	10,625	15,280	17,224	17,874
At mills	490	445	447	347
Public storage	9,607	13,724	15,817	16,347
CCC stocks	2,641	3,544	5,410	4,082
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	670.4	634.7	687.6	703.5
Noncellulosic	670.4	634.7	687.6	703.5
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	8,029.8	8,664.5	687.6	703.5

Item	2002 Oct.	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2001 Dec.
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	133.8	119.3	132.7	113.1
Noncellulosic	127.9	114.1	127.0	108.8
Cellulosic	5.9	5.2	5.7	4.3
Total since January 1	1,456.2	1,575.5	1,708.2	1,502.5
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	2,358.5	2,146.6	3,106.7	1,265.7
48s-and-finer	942.6	1,308.8	1,193.8	407.1
Not-finer-than-46s	1,415.8	837.8	1,912.9	858.6
Total since January 1	19,339.4	21,486.0	24,592.7	35,570.0
Wool top imports	823.9	966.9	518.9	432.1
Total since January 1	3,112.6	4,079.5	4,598.4	4,931.6
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 4--U.S. cotton system fiber consumption

Item	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2003 Jan.	2002 Jan.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	586	528	640	649
Total since August 1 1/	2,580	3,107	3,747	3,769
SA annual rate 2/	7,702	7,799	7,350	7,398
SA daily rate 2/	29.5	29.9	28.2	28.3
Daily rate	27.9	24.0	27.8	28.2
Upland consumed by mills 1/	576	519	632	639
Total since August 1 1/	2,543	3,062	3,695	3,713
SA daily rate 2/	29.1	29.5	27.8	27.9
Daily rate	27.4	23.6	27.5	27.8
Spindles in place	2,831	2,814	2,814	3,089
Active spindles	2,681	2,657	2,651	2,816
100 percent cotton	1,559	1,517	1,511	1,619
100 percent manmade	316	325	327	396
Blends	806	815	813	801
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	82.1	83.6	80.5	81.6
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	61,365	49,524	74,462	70,219
Total since August 1 1/	279,859	329,383	403,846	419,517
Daily rate	2,922	2,251	3,237	3,053
Noncellulosic staple	2,797	2,150	3,125	2,907
Cellulosic staple	125	101	112	146

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2002 Oct.	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2001 Dec.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	490	548	858	930
Total since August 1	1,627	2,144	3,032	4,050
Sales for next season	0	67	41	39
Total since August 1	390	457	497	352
Extra-long staple exports	15.4	49.0	87.0	39.3
Total since August 1	57.7	106.7	193.9	118.0
Sales for next season	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
Total since August 1	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.4
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	87.1	88.7	70.4	58.9
Noncellulosic	82.8	85.0	67.6	56.8
Cellulosic	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.1
Total since January 1	844.7	933.4	1,003.8	885.2
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	898.8	581.3	591.8	496.2
Total since January 1	7,288.4	7,869.7	8,461.5	6,154.2
Wool top exports	830.4	885.5	488.1	928.0
Total since January 1	6,508.4	7,393.9	7,882.0	8,208.9
Mohair exports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	148.2
Total since January 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,484.7

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 6--U.S. and world fiber prices

Item	2002 Dec.	2003 Jan.	2003 Feb.	2002 Feb.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	41.79	43.53	45.38	28.71
Upland spot 41-34	46.38	48.60	51.35	31.60
Pima spot 03-46	82.43	83.13	83.19	81.76
Avg. price received by upland producers	42.10	44.00	44.80	28.00
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	52.88	54.39	56.13	39.56
Raw fiber equivalent	58.76	60.43	62.37	43.96
Rayon staple				
Actual	95.00	94.00	93.00	97.00
Raw fiber equivalent	98.96	97.92	96.88	101.04
Polyester staple				
Actual	61.00	61.00	61.00	58.00
Raw fiber equivalent	63.54	63.54	63.54	60.42
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	59.4	61.7	64.4	43.5
Cotton/polyester	92.5	95.1	98.2	72.8
Northern Europe cotton quotes:	Cents per pound			
A Index	55.02	56.68	58.71	42.59
Memphis Territory	NQ	NQ	NQ	43.56
California/Arizona	59.75	62.05	64.50	45.31
B Index	49.15	51.96	54.76	39.03
Orleans/Texas	48.92	50.60	53.19	37.88
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.53	1.54	1.50	0.79
Australian 56s 1/	2.73	2.82	2.88	2.11
U.S. 60s	1.90	1.97	2.20	1.11
Australian 60s 1/	3.18	3.33	3.37	2.40
U.S. 64s	2.33	2.36	2.60	1.50
Australian 64s 1/	3.28	3.44	3.47	2.43

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 7--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Item	2002 Oct.	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2001 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	263,164	263,185	260,438	211,055
Cotton	110,466	114,054	108,929	88,704
Linen	18,949	15,878	19,502	16,108
Wool	3,672	3,957	3,582	2,706
Silk	1,180	1,165	1,131	859
Manmade	128,897	128,131	127,294	102,679
Apparel	946,278	809,304	772,683	583,966
Cotton	566,421	503,192	494,413	367,734
Linen	13,301	12,383	13,254	9,043
Wool	40,702	23,090	13,359	11,218
Silk	12,132	13,293	15,846	12,136
Manmade	313,722	257,345	235,811	183,835
Home furnishings	125,290	108,538	104,671	62,908
Cotton	76,328	61,816	62,325	43,952
Linen	1,292	1,141	1,584	1,594
Wool	456	532	448	731
Silk	360	399	336	193
Manmade	46,853	44,650	39,978	16,438
Floor coverings	49,164	48,138	50,033	40,948
Cotton	5,835	5,994	6,648	5,278
Linen	7,853	7,470	8,856	6,423
Wool	13,476	13,922	14,776	12,267
Silk	1,021	1,325	1,308	810
Manmade	20,979	19,427	18,446	16,170
Total imports 2/	1,392,019	1,236,958	1,197,171	906,408
Cotton	762,303	688,629	677,209	509,916
Linen	41,585	37,144	43,538	33,198
Wool	58,808	41,929	32,405	27,087
Silk	14,697	16,183	18,624	13,999
Manmade	514,626	453,073	425,396	322,208

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 8--U.S. textile exports, by fiber

Item	2002 Oct.	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2001 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	262,699	250,844	196,453	186,381
Cotton	121,845	116,862	88,747	70,786
Linen	7,307	5,884	4,802	4,932
Wool	3,426	3,220	3,029	2,321
Silk	2,053	1,967	1,623	4,240
Manmade	128,067	122,911	98,252	104,103
Apparel	123,736	117,773	88,663	93,959
Cotton	74,237	70,674	51,097	53,288
Linen	2,010	1,669	1,327	1,169
Wool	7,469	7,159	5,965	6,343
Silk	3,000	3,013	2,739	2,438
Manmade	37,019	35,258	27,535	30,721
Home furnishings	6,901	6,702	5,004	5,211
Cotton	3,897	3,884	2,962	3,061
Linen	349	195	192	127
Wool	104	60	81	50
Silk	78	75	79	42
Manmade	2,472	2,488	1,690	1,932
Floor coverings	33,118	30,898	24,371	27,309
Cotton	2,666	2,255	1,883	2,223
Linen	1,508	1,356	963	1,194
Wool	3,244	3,175	2,154	1,910
Silk	51	44	35	69
Manmade	25,649	24,067	19,336	21,912
Total exports 2/	426,673	406,394	314,626	313,016
Cotton	202,701	193,732	144,730	129,415
Linen	11,180	9,108	7,287	7,427
Wool	14,260	13,623	11,238	10,630
Silk	5,182	5,099	4,476	6,790
Manmade	193,350	184,831	146,894	158,755

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile imports, by country of origin

Item	2002 Oct.	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2001 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	284,763	249,688	247,477	201,378
Canada	25,382	22,561	19,126	17,570
Costa Rica	12,554	9,576	10,502	8,079
Dominican Republic	20,190	19,096	19,908	17,214
El Salvador	27,176	23,796	27,228	21,800
Guatemala	17,587	16,678	17,281	12,422
Haiti	4,011	2,966	4,682	3,030
Honduras	48,271	43,562	48,853	36,321
Jamaica	2,084	2,026	1,610	1,734
Mexico	121,238	103,537	93,310	79,737
Nicaragua	6,063	5,686	4,648	3,235
South America	17,944	16,481	15,175	10,860
Brazil	8,396	7,237	6,047	4,124
Colombia	4,449	4,606	4,155	2,633
Peru	3,586	3,649	4,188	3,449
Europe	58,321	52,409	44,841	33,263
Italy	3,615	3,917	3,870	3,206
Portugal	7,207	4,641	3,224	2,533
Russia	5,489	5,120	5,779	3,306
Turkey	25,061	22,460	18,805	13,334
Asia	369,999	343,056	343,223	244,210
Bahrain	3,728	3,753	4,463	3,344
Bangladesh	21,404	16,058	14,960	17,991
Burma	2,670	3,787	3,668	2,837
Cambodia	13,364	13,834	12,138	7,290
China	52,540	52,287	59,933	34,045
Hong Kong	25,751	25,853	22,750	24,206
India	41,120	30,403	35,478	27,003
Indonesia	15,478	13,634	14,037	13,393
Israel	4,460	4,286	5,003	3,240
Macao	6,946	6,419	6,063	4,482
Malaysia	9,037	8,579	8,061	4,962
Pakistan	62,300	53,764	47,931	33,197
Philippines	13,506	13,448	12,979	10,339
Singapore	3,850	2,588	2,560	1,732
South Korea	11,512	13,287	11,874	8,439
Sri Lanka	8,917	6,376	7,211	7,024
Taiwan	12,152	12,864	12,110	9,934
Thailand	19,371	17,965	16,887	13,914
United Arab Emirates	3,105	3,656	3,232	2,325
Oceania	5,943	5,176	2,701	2,433
Australia	3,633	3,413	1,570	1,407
Africa	25,334	21,820	23,793	17,771
Egypt	8,021	9,121	8,517	5,523
Lesotho	4,787	3,586	4,558	3,348
South Africa	3,010	2,353	2,988	1,439
World 2/	762,303	688,629	677,209	509,916

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 3/12/03.

Table 10--U.S. cotton textile exports, by destination country

Item	2002 Oct.	2002 Nov.	2002 Dec.	2001 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	188,831	179,714	132,825	114,821
Bahamas	81	58	62	69
Canada	22,828	20,678	15,914	16,393
Costa Rica	7,139	8,863	5,587	4,660
Dominican Republic	21,056	20,312	10,136	9,306
El Salvador	15,683	14,690	11,454	10,595
Guatemala	7,627	7,891	6,644	7,197
Haiti	4,164	3,707	2,381	2,641
Honduras	45,167	42,952	34,590	22,841
Jamaica	1,602	1,978	1,189	1,507
Mexico	62,260	57,402	43,810	38,611
Nicaragua	808	777	724	576
Panama	69	75	71	132
South America	2,353	2,930	1,766	1,803
Argentina	22	9	13	88
Brazil	145	141	51	169
Chile	75	167	114	178
Colombia	1,453	2,101	1,304	744
Ecuador	163	82	99	76
Peru	115	125	34	65
Venezuela	193	214	71	362
Europe	5,289	4,789	4,081	5,288
Belgium	2,552	1,620	1,778	2,111
France	165	168	149	206
Germany	540	823	391	590
Italy	298	198	121	263
Netherlands	197	323	283	255
Turkey	45	78	49	138
United Kingdom	860	929	802	849
Asia	5,458	5,040	5,128	6,541
China	185	273	431	390
Hong Kong	810	743	774	1,413
Israel	340	216	157	460
Japan	1,663	1,518	1,614	2,111
Malaysia	13	52	133	53
Philippines	479	291	252	295
Saudi Arabia	332	235	253	219
Singapore	211	236	227	336
South Korea	397	328	338	261
Sri Lanka	127	113	81	249
Taiwan	154	162	95	178
United Arab Emirates	427	287	222	141
Oceania	348	565	427	436
Australia	296	467	343	350
Africa	422	696	503	526
Morocco	52	26	29	41
World 2/	202,701	193,732	144,730	129,415

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note: 2001 data are revised.

Last update: 3/12/03.